

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOES, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

TERMS—\$2 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

New Series, Vol. 2, No. 12.

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Old Series, Vol. 53.



FALL, WINTER, FALL
1873. 1873.
NEW GOODS.
HICKSON & TYACK,
DANVILLE, VA.
Are now receiving their Fall Stock of

Dry Goods,

Recently purchased in the best Northern Markets, and embracing all the latest styles of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions, BLEACHED & BROWN DOMESTICS, Blankets, Shawls, Bed-Quilts, Bed-Spreads, Casimires, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, and all the trappings of the CHARLOTTESVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, as well as the most extensive and complete stock of Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS and SHOES

And have selected these goods with great care being able to warrant every article of our assortment of CARPETS, RUGS, and Floor Oil Cloth, Door Mats, &c., as unequalled and prices are very much lower than last year for same quality goods. In the CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE STORE, We have added largely to the assortment, and are exhibiting a beautiful variety of FANCY PAINTED Tea and Coffee Sets, Printed TOILET SETS, TEA SETS, in plain china and Gold Band, Fancy Vases, Kettles and Forks, Corncups, Window Shades, &c. IN THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT, We keep always on hand Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Beans, Flour, at the lowest market price.

IN THE FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

We have received a nice lot of Walnut Bed-Steads and Bureaus from the West, at prices very much below those ordinarily asked. We have also a beautiful assortment of Walnut Chamber Sets, Fancy Painted Sets, Chairs, Wash-Stands, Bed-Steads, &c. We confidently refer to the above stock as being superior in extent and variety to any we have ever before offered and we ask our friends and the public to give us a call before purchasing. HICKSON & TYACK.

TALBOTT & SONS,

(Successors to TALBOTT & BROTHER.)

Shockoe Machine Works,

CORNER CARY and 17th STS.,

RICHMOND, VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE and STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES.



CIRCULAR Saw and Grid Mills, Hydraulic Presses, and all kinds of Tobacco Pipes, Wrought Iron Works, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of every description, &c. Sept 24th 17.

A gawky saw, for the first time, a school girl going through some of her gymnastic exercises for the amusement of little ones at home. After gazing at her with looks of interest and commendation for a while, he asked a boy near by "If that gal had his?" "No," replied the lad, "constantly; 'that's gymnastics." "Oh, tis, hey?" said the verdant; "how long has she had 'em?"

Corpulent old lady. "I should like a ticket for the train." Booking clerk (who thinks he will make a joke). "Yes, m. Will you go in the passenger train or in the cattle train?" Lady—. Well, if you are a specimen of what I shall find in the passenger train, give me a ticket for the cattle train, by all means."

FIRST LOVE.

The awkward thing in all story telling is transition. Invention, you do not need if you have experience; for fact is stranger than fiction. A beginning in these days of startling abruptness is as simple as opening your mouth; and when you have once begun you can end wherever you like, and leave the reader to the reader's imagination; but the business of a story—the turning gracefully back from a digression (it is easy to turn into one)—is the great gateway. My attention on that point was neglected. I have now, however, reached the end of a bit, and Job and myself having, like Sir Fabian, "no mind to sleep," followed the fashion and the rest of the company at the inn, and strolled down to see the falls by moonlight. I had been there before, and I took Job straight to the spot in the bed of the river which I have described above as my favorite, and after watching it for a few minutes, we turned back to a dark cleft in the rock which afforded a rude seat, and sat musing in silence.

Several parties had strolled past without seeing us in our room, when two female figures, with their arms around each other's waist, strolled slowly around the jutting rock below, and approached us, eagerly engaged in conversation. They came on to the very edge of the shadow which enveloped us, and turned to look back at the scene. As the head nearest to me was raised to the light, I started half to my feet; it was Edith! In the same instant her voice of music broke on my ear, and an irresistible impulse to listen unobserved drew me down again upon my seat, and Job, with a similar instinct, laid his hand upon my arm.

"It was his favorite spot," said Edith. (We had been at Trenton together years before.) "I stood here with him, and I wish he stood here now, that I might tell him what my hand hesitates to write."

"Poor Phillip!" said her companion, whom by the voice I recognized as the youngest of the Flemings. "I can not conceive how you can realize so coldly to break his heart."

I felt a dagger entering my bosom, but still I hesitated. Edith went on. "Why, I will tell you my dear little innocent. I loved Philip Slingaby when I thought I was going to die. It was then a fitting attachment, for I never thought to need of the goods of this world, more than a sick chamber and a nurse; and Phil was kind-hearted and devoted to me, and I lived at home. But, with returned health, a thousand ambitious desires have sprung up in my heart, and I find myself admired by whom I will, and every day growing more selfish and less poetical. Philip is poor, and love is a cottage, though very well for you if you like it, would never do for me. I should like him very well for a friend, for he is gentlemanlike and devoted, but with my ideas, I should only make him miserable, and so—I think had better put him out of misery at once—don't you think so?"

A half-smothered groan of anguish escaped my lips; but it was lost in the roar of the waters, and Edith's voice, as she walked on, lessened and became inaudible to my ear. As her figure was lost in the shadow of the rocks beyond, I threw myself on the bosom of my friend, and wept in the unutterable agony of a crushed heart. I know not how the night was spent, but I awoke at noon of the next day, in my bed, with Job's hand clasped tenderly in my own.

I kept my trust. I was to meet Edith Linsey at Saratoga in July—the last month of the probation by which I won a right to her love. I had not spoken to her, or written, or seen her (save unknown to her, in the moment I have described), in the three long years to which my constancy was devoted. I had gained the usual meed of industry in my profession, and was admitted to its practice. I was on the threshold of manhood; and she had promised, before heaven, here to give me heart and hand.

I had parted from her at twelve on that night three years ago; and, as the clock struck, I stood again by her side in the crowded ballroom of Saratoga. "O—O! God! Mr. Slingaby!" she exclaimed, as I put out my hand.

Of revealing to me what she little thought I could so well anticipate. "My probation is over," I said, breaking the silence which she seemed willing to prolong, and which had lasted till we had twice measured the long colonnade.

"It was three years ago to-night, I think, since we parted," she spoke in an absent and careless tone, as if trying to work out another more prominent thought in her mind.

"Do you find me changed?" I asked. "Yes—oh yes!" "But I am more changed than I seem," said Edith.

She turned to me as if to ask me to explain myself. "Will you listen to me while I tell you how?"

"What can you mean? Certainly?"

"Then listen, for I fear I can scarce bring myself to repeat what I am going to say. When I first learned to love you for life, you were thought to be dying, and I was a boy. I did not count on the future, for I despaired of your living to share it with me, and if I had done so, I was still a child; and knew nothing of the world. I have since grown more ambitious, and, I may as well say at once, more selfish and less poetical. You will easily divine my drift. You are poor, and I find myself, as you have seen to-night, in a position which will enable me to marry more to my advantage; and, with those views, I am sure I should only make you miserable by fulfilling my contract with you, and you will agree with me that I consult our mutual happiness by this course—don't you think so?"

At this instant I gave a signal to Job, who approached and made some sensible remarks about the weather; and, after a shorter turn or two, I released Miss Linsey's arm, and cautioning her against the night air, left her to finish her promenade and swallow her own projected speech and mine, and went to bed.

And so ended my first love!

LAURA C. ALEXANDER.

[New York Tribune of Thursday.]

On the first night of Christmas week, when, at Wallace's Theatre, the comedy of "A Man of Honor" was for the first time represented, the character of Catherine in that piece was acted by Miss Laura Alexander. She continued to act the part for one week, when a sudden and serious illness ended her retirement from the stage. On the day before yesterday she died. It is the melancholy fact that a sense of professional failure preyed upon this young lady's mind, embittered her last moments, and hastened her death. She presented, in brief, another instance of the broken heart that sometimes follows in the tracks of disappointed ambition. She was of a generous nature and an enthusiastic mind, and she made the mournful but common mistake of thinking that these are dramatic genius and trained mimetic skill upon the stage; and she had not patience to bear the burden of sorrow that came to her thwarted aspiration. Her illness was more of the mind than of the body. It was brief—and she rests. The experience is one that ought to have its weight with the many cradle and wayward aspirants who besedge the gates of the drama. Miss Alexander was a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, and was only 24 years of age. Her career in public began four years ago, at Ford's Theatre, in Baltimore, and she subsequently made a professional tour of the Southern cities. Under Mr. Ford's management, winning a great deal of popular applause which it is easy and in youth, natural—to mistake for solid reputation. At a later time she was a member of the traveling company of Madame Janssachek, and her best professional experience appears to have been gained in the society of that excellent actress. More recently Miss Alexander was a member of the company at the Boston Theatre. Her talents were considerable. Her mind was well cultivated. She would have adorned domestic life in polished society. She might, under happier conditions, have risen to a fair rank upon the stage. It was not a fair rank she coveted, but a brilliant eminence, and this being missed, her sad heart, and broken hopes are laid in a premature grave.

HOW OLD HICKORY GOT HIS NAME.

A correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) News, tells how Gen Jackson got his title of Old Hickory. He says he got the story from Capt. William Allen, a near neighbor of the General, and who went with him during the Creek war. During the campaign the soldiers were moving rapidly to surprise the Indians, and were without tents. A cold March rain came on, mingled with sleet, which lasted for several days. Gen. Jackson got a severe cold, but did not complain as he tried to sleep in a muddy bottom among his half-frozen soldiers. Capt. Allen and his brother John cut down a stout hickory tree, peeled off the bark, and made a covering for the General, who was with difficulty persuaded to crawl into it. The next morning a drunken citizen entered the camp, and seeing the tent kicked it over. As Jackson crawled from the ruins, the toper cried, "Hello, Old Hickory!" come out of your bark, and jine us in a drink."

BIBLE WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

LINA.

The Rev. P. A. Strobel, who has recently resigned his position as District Superintendent of the American Bible Society for N. C., makes the following report of his labors from the 21st of March to 31st of December, 1873, embracing a period of ten months.

Auxiliaries, Branch Societies and Bible Societies visited, seventy-eight. New Auxiliaries organized three. Auxiliaries closed, three. New Branch Societies formed, seventy among the Freedmen, and New Bible Committees, three. Anniversary services attended, forty. Ecclesiastical bodies visited, thirty. Sermons and addresses delivered, 150. Official letters issued, 430. Number of days spent from home, 230. Miles travelled, 5,098. Value of books ordered for Auxiliaries, about \$3,500.

This is independent of the books donated by the Parent Society, and those drawn from the N. C. Fund, which would perhaps amount to about \$800 more.

Receipts for the nine months, \$2,620; being a decrease of only 80 cents, as compared with receipts for same period last year, which is a very favorable exhibit, in view of the general depression in all departments of business during the past three months.

Besides the money paid to the District Superintendent, fully \$1,000 have been sent directly to the Assistant Treasurer in New York, which would make the entire receipts from N. C. in the last nine months over \$3,600. There were eight other Auxiliaries which the District Superintendent was unexpectedly prevented from visiting, who would probably have paid several hundred dollars, thus swelling the receipts of the past nine months to nearly \$4,000.

The following Auxiliaries have supplied their respective territories in whole or in part: Alexander, Bertie, Brunswick, Calhoun, Craven, Carteret, Chapel Hill, Caldwell, Davidson, Durham, Gates, Granville, Henderson (Granville co.), Henderson co., Hyde, Jonesboro, Lenoir, McDowell, Mebaneville, Rowan, Salem Bible Association, Tipton, Wake, Wilkes and Watauga. Owing, however, to the failure of many of the auxiliaries to keep proper records, it has been found impracticable to ascertain the amount of work which has been accomplished. As far as returns have been received, they show a great amount of destitution. In Cabarrus county one-fifth of all the families visited were found destitute. This Society has supplied every family in its territory, a canvass of one half the territory, embracing about seven hundred families, showed that two hundred and fifty were destitute. These were supplied. In two townships in Alexander, out of three hundred families visited, one hundred and twenty-seven had no Bibles; a few had Testaments. In some counties, as in Cabarrus, the destitution has been found to be one-fifth, in some one third, and in a few, nearly one half of the families.

The destitution, however, is diminishing, through the efforts of some of the Auxiliaries. There must, however, be more earnestness, activity and perseverance, employed by Christians of all denominations throughout the State, if this fearful destitution is removed, and the ignorance, degradation and vice, consequent upon it. If all the Auxiliaries would display the zeal and liberality of the Tipton Bible Society, this consequence so much to be desired by all good men, would soon be realized. This society embracing a portion of Union County, N. C., and Lancaster county S. C., has not only supplied every family in its territory, but it has sent up liberal donations to the Parent Society. It has on its roll thirty-seven life members and between 60 and 70 annual members. Is not this "the banner society" of the State? Let all the auxiliaries emulate this example, and Christian men throughout the State would soon be able to rejoice in the consciousness that every home in our State, was in possession of a copy of that precious volume, which carries wherever it goes, those Divine influences, which never fail to enlighten and save all who are willing to yield their hearts to their gracious power.

In the ninety-five counties in the State, there are one hundred and thirteen Auxiliaries, twelve Branch Societies and four Bible Committees. During the twenty-one months, in which the present Superintendent has been in the field, all of these societies and Committees except two have been visited once, and seventy eight have been visited a second time.

The condition of the Bible work in the State, is, on the whole, favorable and full of encouragement. Though prosecuting his duties at times under many difficulties and discouragements, the District Superintendent indulges the hope that under God's blessing much has been accomplished, for which there is cause for devout gratitude. He trusts that he leaves the Bible cause in a much better condition than he found it. He earnestly prays that all future efforts to circulate the Bible among our people may receive the hearty and united support of all Christians, and that the Great Head of the Church may crown these efforts with abundant success.

A GALLANT BALTIMORE SHIP.

There dropped anchor at Annapolis, on a gallant vessel that has a two-fold interest to Baltimoreans. The one, that she, or her original, was the handiwork of Baltimore ship-builders; the other, that she was the high seas which gave strange lustre to our infant navy—In 1794 Congress ordered, for the defence of our commerce in the Orient, then subject to the depredations of Algerine corsairs, the building of six frigates.

Gen. Washington, then President, designated Baltimore as a place where one of them was to be built. The keel of the *Constellation* was there laid soon after the passage of the act by Congress. The old hero Commodore Thomas Truxton was appointed the captain and superintendent of the frigate while under construction, with David Stobler as the naval constructor, and Jeremiah Yellott as the navy agent, and the *Constellation* was launched September 7th, 1797.

In June 1798 the *Constellation*, a thirty six gun ship, under Commodore Truxton, made her first cruise. On the night of February, 1799, the *Constellation* met the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, of 40 guns; her battery being composed of 12 pounders, the *Constellation's* were twenty four's. The odds, of course, were entirely on the side of the American frigate. The *Constellation* made good use of her advantage, and in one hour the enemy struck his colors. The *Constellation*, though much damaged in her rigging, was not hurt of any moment in her hull, had none killed, and only three wounded. The Frenchmen had 29 killed, and 41 wounded. The most humiliating part of the action was, that early in the engagement, one of the crew of the *Constellation* fired from his gun, and was killed by the third lieutenant. The *Insurgente* was safely carried into port.

Nearly a year elapsed before the *Constellation* again exchanged broadside with the enemy. It was on the first of February, 1800, when the frigate still commanded by Commodore Truxton, off the Island of Guadaloupe, fell in with the French frigate *La Vengeance*. This time the enemy carried heavier metal, but not superior mettle. The broadside of the *Constellation* was 322 pounds; the enemy's was 144 heavier. The former's crew numbered 340, the latter's between 400 and 500. The *Constellation* chased the enemy over a day, then coming up with him about eight o'clock P. M.; opened upon him, and the action lasted until nearly one o'clock in the morning, when the *Constellation's* mainmast came down, and the enemy escaped in flight. The *Constellation* lost 15 killed, and 14 wounded; the enemy, 50 killed, and 110 wounded.

The *Constellation*, in 1802, off Tripoli, made chase to 17 Tripolitan gunboats. One division of seven boats falling to the windward, escaped; the other ten fell under the fire of the frigate. One of them boldly escaped to the windward, while the other nine were compelled to scatter to the shore, and seek refuge behind rocks, or whatever afforded them shelter. Captain Murry commanded the *Constellation* on this occasion.

The *Constellation* was before Tripoli during the war with that nation, in the beginning of the present century, but did not appear to have taken any active part in hostilities. When the war of 1812 opened, she was out of commission, and during the whole of the contest, did not fire a gun, or make a single capture. The old ship, which was a model of beauty and symmetry, has been rebuilt several times, and there is said to be but a single stick of her original timbers left. *Annapolis Advertiser.*

"Dear old Aunt Sarah," said a school-girl, "don't see very well, and last Sunday she was buzzing around getting ready for church, looking for umbrella, specs, over-shoes, and last, but not least, her prayer book. The latter she thought she had secured by grabbing something off her bureau at the last moment, but when she got to church it proved to be my musical box, and the old lady, in trying to find her place in this uncommon book of prayer, touched the spring, and it went off in fine style to the tune of 'O. Jim Along, Jim Along, Josey.'"

Stephen Girard's will prohibited clergymen from ever entering the doors of Girard College. At a recent visit of the Knights Templar of Boston to the institution, one of the Knights, a well known physician, who wears a white neck tie, was passing in, the janitor accosted him, saying "You can't pass in here, sir, the rule forbids it." "The h— I can't," replied the physician. "All right, sir," replied the janitor; "pass right in."

A German peddler sold a man a liquid for the extermination of bugs. "And how do you use it?" inquired the man, after he had bought it. "Catch the bug, un drop 'em little drop into his mouth," answered the peddler. "The devils you do!" exclaimed the purchaser; "I could kill it in half the time by stamping on it." "Well," calmly explained the German, "dat is a good way, too."

HARD ON OLD BUCK.

A fresh anecdote of Henry Clay, or any of the wise and witty men who were his contemporaries, is always refreshing. When General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan to the mission at St. Petersburg, he asked Mr. Clay at a whist-party in Washington, what style of dress he should wear at the court of the Czar. Mr. Clay replied that, as they were about of a size, Buchanan had not then grown so stout as he appeared later in life, the coat he wore was one of the United States Commissioners at Ghent was at his service.

"But it has been seen, Mr. Clay," was the response to the question. "O, that is nothing. You can turn it. Buchanan—you're used to it." Mr. Clay never let pass an opportunity to have a fling at Mr. Buchanan, after the latter had written his famous letter charging bribery and corruption in the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency by the House of Representatives. In the course of a speech in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan stated that when a young man he joined a volunteer militia company that marched from Lancaster to the relief of Baltimore, when the Monumental City was threatened by the British during the war 1812. Upon reaching Hagerstown, however, the troops, learning that the invaders had been repulsed at North Point, returned home without further participation in the war. At this point Clay arose, and addressing the chair, expressed a desire to ask the speaker a question.

"Certainly," was the courteous response. "I would like to inquire of the Senator from Pennsylvania," remarked the Great Commoner, with that inimitable twist of his catfish mouth, "whether the gentleman, marched to the relief of Baltimore because he had learned that the British had left, or whether the British left because they heard the gentleman from Pennsylvania was coming?"

"Money is very tight," said a thief who was trying to break open a bank vault.

A batter in Terre Haute, Indiana, has a bundle of old unpaid bills hung up in his store labelled, "The reason why I do not credit."

"He was a good man," says an Iowa paper of a deceased citizen, "but then he sometimes bet on the wrong horse, the same as the rest of us."

What singular contradictions there are throughout nature and life. For example: Salt water gives us fresh fish, and hot words produce coolness.

It is getting to be a pretty general notion that one reason why so many children get on the wrong track is because the switch is often misplaced.

A man in Schenectady county has a flock of educated turkeys. Ten of them left for the woods a day or two before Thanksgiving, and did not return until Thanksgiving evening, too late to be sacrificed.

A London letter carrier has been sentenced to two years penal servitude for stealing a single letter. Why, in this country he wouldn't have been punished so severely if he had stolen the whole alphabet.

Who is Brigham Young? asks the N. Y. Herald. As near as can be ascertained from the imperfect returns received, he is a man of about sixteen years. Several wards to be from him may possibly increase the majority.

If you wish to travel cheaply, patronize those railroads which advertise to carry their passengers "throughout without charge."

A Michigan newsdealer recently received this order from a young lady: "Send me A Novel called 'buffalo bill' and the dais dinks."

At a recent dinner of schoolmasters the following toast was given: "May we have all the women in the country to show and the men to boot."

"What comes after T?" asked a teacher of a small pupil, who was learning the alphabet. He received the bewildering reply: "You do to see 'Liza'."

"How fast they build houses now!" said H. "they began that building fast week, and now they are putting in the night." "Yes," answered his friend, "and next week they will put in the liver."

A young lady from Allegheny, called at a Pittsburgh book-store the other morning for a book of their new postcard heads; double-headed.

A Cincinnati matron says that there is not a fashionable girl in that city but would rather stay away from church than be seen wearing a pair of single-button gloves.

"The Israelites Crossing the Red Sea" is one of the paintings exhibited by a professor in Maine, who claims in his advertisement that they were "photographed direct from nature."

A wealthy parents lately gave the church which he attends ten tables of stone, with the ten commandments engraved upon them; whereupon, a member of the church remarked that his reason for giving away the commandments was the he could not keep them.

LEGISLATURE.

The bill appropriating \$65,000 for the support of the Insane Asylum has passed both Houses. Also the bill to prohibit the sale of cotton in small lots between sun-set and sunrise.

In the Senate on Wednesday was discussed the bill to make uniform the rate of interest, and to equalize it between banks and private individuals.

The rate was fixed at 8 per cent, and any excess of this rate on the part of the banks is made to work a forfeiture of their charter. Mr. Norwood, Humphrey, Morehead, of Guilford, and King discussed the bill at some length, which finally passed its final reading. It was reconsidered on Thursday, and made the special order for Saturday.

The bill for the adjustment of the State Debt was made the special order for Monday the 26th.

A bill was introduced into the Senate on Thursday by Mr. Avera, making provision for the support of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford. It was discussed on the grounds of its constitutionality. Mr. Norwood was appealed to for his opinion. He replied in substance: According to that loose-jointed instrument, the Constitution, the General Assembly could, in his opinion, very properly pass the bill.

In the House, the bill appropriating \$16,000 for the Deaf and Dumb institution was passed.

In the Senate on Friday, the bill to provide for the election of 2 Judges of the Supreme Court, two Judges of the Superior Court, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and such other vacancies that have occurred, and appointments made by the Governor, at the regular election next summer.

A bill for the same purpose, passed the House on the same day.

On Saturday the Usury bill was discussed, and Mr. Norwood's amendment making a violation of this Act by a bank or other corporation work a forfeiture of charter, was lost. The bill then was passed by a large majority.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. Bennett introduced a resolution impeaching Judge S. W. Watts, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, which was referred to the Judiciary committee, together with a Memorial of Josiah Turner Jr. to the same effect.

During the week much business of a local character was transacted, but it is of no interest to our readers, and we make no note of it.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Bills have been introduced into both Houses, and one has passed the House of Representatives providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Solicitors, Members of Congress &c. &c.

It might have been thought that the provisions for the election of these officers was sufficiently clear, without further legislation, but the usual tendency of radical offices holders to maintain their hold, has raised doubts in their sensitive and law abiding minds as to the proper construction of rights and duties, under that clause of the Constitution providing for the filling of vacancies by the Governor and the limitation of the official existence of his appointees.

The only reason, almost, for the use of the above bills arises from the vacancies which have occurred in the Supreme Court, and on the Circuit Court bench, and the difficulty in giving the proper construction to the term, "the next regular election." A writer in the Raleigh News of the 15th, seems to have disposed of that question with great clearness and ability; so completely indeed, that it is difficult after reading his exposition, to conceive why any doubt as to the construction of the constitution arose.

It strikes us, that it is only necessary to go back to the principles upon which the Constitution was framed, to find the true interpretation. Those principles were founded upon the sovereignty of the people, from whom, directly and immediately all the officers of the government derive their existence and powers. It is clear that the creature is less than the creator; that the Governor, like the other creatures of the will of the people, is subordinate to them, and cannot exercise a power greater than granted them.

If then the Governor, in filling vacancies, assumes to breathe into the official existence of his appointees a vitality of his own, to extend their term of office without regard to the choice of the people, it is usurpation. His right of filling vacancies is merely permissive, to avoid frequent and inconvenient appeals to the popular suffrage.

It was intended and provided that these appointments were temporary, to be superseded at the next general election. It would seem to be nice casuistry to deny

that the election in August next, when members of the General Assembly, county and Township officers, Solicitors, Six Judges of the Superior Court &c., was not a general election. The reasoning which would deny this plain fact can only be in the interest of office holders.

The Legislature should pass the bill, in which they will be fully sustained.

Since writing the above, we have seen the able speech of Mr. Waring in the Senate, which covers the whole ground, and is unanswerable we think.

CONFIDENCE.

The panic which was at first, "a cloud no larger than a man's hand," spread over the land with marvellous rapidity, and direful consequences. It is over. The storm has passed by; a serene sky is again overhead, but the wreck and the desolation are everywhere. Men still stare at each other in astonishment and doubt, and ask what is next to be done?

As yet no practical measure of relief has been adopted. Suggestions without number have been made, and financial plans of the most opposite character occupy the attention of Congress. Between the extremes of contraction on the one hand, and the widest expansion on the other, no middle ground has yet been found.

Not is it likely that any will be found, nor remedy attained, until confidence, the very principle of recovery, is restored. Expansion may take its widest range, the whole country may be flooded with currency, yet while distrust still lays its palying hand, there can be no improvement.

The same caution which now hoards and withdraws from circulation the existing stock of the medium, will add the new stores to the buried treasure.

Yet upon a careful survey of the ground, the reasons for distrust no longer exist. Houses and institutions that were intrinsically weak, went down before the tempest. Those that were strong, have had their foundations more firmly fixed. All the elements of weakness have been eliminated by the ordeal to which they were subjected. The banks have fortified themselves, and are now enabled to meet the people in the restoration of business.

The remedy lies in the hands of the people themselves. It is their power to set in motion the springs of action, to unloose the sealed fountains of prosperity, to pour out again the streams of wealth. There is no diminution of the currency. Unlike Specie, it cannot go abroad. It has only a domestic value. Yet upon the very first note of alarm, it went to cover with a kind of local modesty and coyish alarm, as if it really had the intrinsic value of the precious metals. Its only real value is in its circulation, in its capacity for convertibility, either into property, or government bonds.

There are thousands of dollars held by our own people, locked up in the recesses of chests and other places of concealment, drawing no interest, doing no good, but on the contrary, positive harm by drying up the life of business. Let these remember that the danger has now passed; that the business of the country is now waiting to move on in its old channels; that all that is wanted is the re-appearance of the currency withdrawn from circulation. And perhaps it may be added, that experience may have demonstrated the need of a farther addition to the circulating medium, in view of the increased business and population of the country. But there is enough for present wants, if it is all put in motion.

Nearly all that is wanted, is confidence; confidence in each other, confidence in the government, confidence in the banks, confidence in the resources of the country. The exercise of this virtue will soon dissipate the existing stagnation, and make the year which has just begun, as remarkable for sound prosperity as the last was for disaster.

TEXAS.

The question has been settled by the government of the United States very wisely determining that it had nothing to do with a domestic quarrel, refusing to aid Davis with troops, and advising him to submit quietly to the results of the election. There never was a more complete collapse of ambition, nor more complete falsification of hopes. Even the radical press in most instances kept silent and aloof, though our friend of the Wilmington Post, did endeavor to sustain the Supreme Court of Texas in the opinion, which secured its own continued existence and decided against the validity of the election.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

President Grant, after two defeats in the Senate, took up a man unknown to fame and to the country, and nominated, Morrison B. Waite of Ohio. The Senate, either weary of the struggle, or willing to pacify Grant, confirmed the appointment at once. Grant is gratified, and the seat of Marshall, Tracy and Chase is filled by a man unknown even to the Court over which he is to preside.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

As is generally known, a meeting of a considerable number of the survivors of the Mexican war took place in Washington City on the 15th, to take steps to bring before Congress the long deferred claims to the justice and generosity of the General Government.

We merely design to call attention to the resolution of Mr. J. W. Griffith of Iowa, urging all delegates to use their influence with the State Legislatures to pass joint resolutions calling upon members of Congress to pass acts carrying out the objects of the Convention.

The suggestion should commend itself at once to the consideration of our Legislature without further argument or appeal. It should take hold of the subject with determination, and demand from Congress an equal share of that scanty pittance which government always so reluctantly dole out to those by whose blood and toil its power has been displayed, its character illustrated and its territory aggrandized.

To the Southern and Western soldier chiefly is the country indebted to the magnificent results of the Mexican war; for the acquisition of California, the most brilliant gem in its constellation, for New Mexico, for Arizona, for the larger portion of Texas. It was the acquisition of solid, substantial, real wealth, before which the conquests of Cortez and Pizarro, with all their immediate gorgeous results, sink into comparative insignificance.

The nation is under a load of obligation to these veterans, which nothing, not even participation in the so called rebellion, can cancel. It is its standing reproach, that any consideration should have postponed their rightful claims.

The time seems to have come, when sectional passion has so far subsided as to be able to look with impartial and unprejudiced eye upon the soldiers from the South who fought in Mexico for the honor and the gain of a common country. The exasperations of the late civil war are dying out, the smoke of battle has been swept away, and a Congress, representing the whole American people, can look back across the "bloody chasm," and through the dynasties of time, see on the other side, a soldiery, enlisted without reference to section, enthusiastic under a common flag, battling for a common object, and winning a splendid prize for a common benefit.

It is right, it is honorable, that the claims of the few survivors of the bloody fields and deadly climate of Mexico, should be abandoned in their old-age to distress and poverty, because some of them may have followed the instincts of manhood, at the dictates of reason, and afterwards found themselves in hostile array against the flag they had once borne to victory against a foreign foe?

Let our Legislature at once take its part in urging the claims at least of the North Carolina soldiers.

DEATH OF GEN. PATTERSON.

The Raleigh News of the 23rd inst. gives information of the death of Gen. Samuel F. Patterson of Caldwell Co., which occurred at his residence on the 20th inst.

Gen. P. has in times past been quite conspicuous in the history of the State. He represented his district on several occasions in the Legislature, was at one time Public Treasurer, and also President of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R.

He was one of the old time gentlemen, polished in manner, pure in morals and spotless in integrity; combinations of quality so rare now as to make the loss of the possessor of them a void almost impossible to fill.

OUR SENATORS.

The Milton "Chronicle" is repenting of its sagacity in being the first journal (or the first editor) in the State to discern the peculiar fitness of M. W. Ransom for the Senatorial chair. In its chagrin, he is ready to pull down the idol he has set up.

Judge Morrison also comes in for a share of condemnation. Wait awhile, brother Evans. Senator Morrison has just shown in the Senate that he can do something else besides look at himself in the glass, that when he places himself before the mirror of the country, he elicits a reflection of which his State is proud.

Mr. Ransom will do the same when he finds a fit opportunity. He is no weaker than when the Chronicle beheld in him great talents.

M. McGEHEE Esq.

The Chronicle suggests this gentleman as a suitable candidate for Congress. Though not in that district, we agree with the Chronicle, that there are few men in the State more eminently qualified by personal character, native talent, and intellectual acquirements than is Mr. McGehee, for the honors in the power of his constituency to bestow. It would be an honor given and returned, for if elected his district could look upon him with pride, as upon one combining all the requisites of a perfect representative.

MARKETS.

Tobacco.—The New York Tobacco Leaf of the 21st says "there has been a fair inquiry for Virginia wrappers since our last, and a few sales of new are reported." Prices in the main are satisfactory and in places growing stronger. Quotations still represent the past rather than the present and must remain so until the new season is inaugurated.

The Danville Times of the 24th says that receipts are increasing without any decline in prices. There is more demand for old tobacco, and it would command good prices. The Times quotes, as follows:

Leaf, common	2.00 to 4.00
" good	4.00 to 6.00
Leaf, common	4.00 to 7.00
" good	6.00 to 9.00
Wrappers, No.	34.00

Cotton.—During the last week, the market has been dull with a downward tendency.

New York, 23rd, uplands 16; Norfolk, 22nd, low middlings 14; Wilmington, 23rd, middlings 15; Raleigh, middlings 13.

THE RICHMOND DUEL.

The trial of Page McCarthy, indicted for murder, for killing John B. Morehead in a duel in May 1873, has been commenced. The accused has suffered severely from the wound received in the duel and the trial has been postponed on that account till the present time. A full jury has been obtained, and the examination of witnesses began. Messrs Ould, Johnson, Crump, Meredith and Page appear as counsel for the prisoner.

HERE I AM
Boot and Shoe Making.

I HEREBY inform my numerous constituency of patrons and friends that I am still ready and anxious to serve them.

AT MY OLD WELL KNOWN STAND, formerly occupied by PARKS & FAUCETT. In addition to the Manufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES, I will also keep on hand a full supply of LATHES, AND SHOE FINDINGS of all descriptions.

BARTER. PRODUCE of all descriptions taken in exchange for work. Greenbacks not rejected. Jan 28th m.

JAMES PARKS.

T. J. WILSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office and Residence, opposite Mrs. Rufin's. Where he can always be found except when absent professionally. Jan. 12 '74 3m.

AT COST!!
Great Bargains to be had

AT THE
BRICK STORE

IN
Dress Goods

AND
Ready Made Clothing.

.....
Selling at Cost to close out
the Surplus Fall Stock, for

CASH.

Jan 21, C. M. PARKS.

A. D. ROYSTER, & BROS.,
Candy Manufacturers,

AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts,
Raisins, &c.

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING largely increased our facilities, we are now prepared to fill all orders for CANDY, SOUVENIR AND FANCY, with promptness and dispatch. Our Candies are warranted PURE and FRESH, and are much better than NORTHERN CANDIES. We ask a trial from both City and Country Merchants. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Respectfully,
A. D. ROYSTER & BROS.,
Raleigh.

JAS. C. VOSS,
DANVILLE, VA.

FASHIONABLE Merchant TAILOR.

AND
CLOTHIER,

AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres,
F. Vestings, Furnishing Goods, &c. dec. 2.

George Allen & Co.,
NEWBERN, N. C.

Cider Mills, Wood's Mowers & Reapers; Cotton Gins and Presses.

Threshers, Horse Powers.

Manufacturers of
THE WILEY PLOW.

The Champion Plow and Cultivator.
The Dickson and Allen Saws.

Editor of which were sold Labor of men and horses. Send for catalogue and Prices. Dec. 21st m.



Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.

Office over C. M. Parks' store.
Will, visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Monday of every month.

Having moved to Greensboro, he will return and spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week in Greensboro.

My office in Hillsboro, will be kept open, by Dr. MARSHALL CARROLL, who is competent to perform all operations. Jan. 4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court 4th Dec. 1873.
James Williams, Plaintiff.

Charles Williams & others, Defendants.

UPON reading and filing of the Complaint in this case and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles Williams, Person W. Wells and Polly Glenn, Jefferson Williams and Bryan Williams are non-residents of the State.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Hillsboro Recorder," a Newspaper published in the town of Hillsboro, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Charles Williams, Person W. Wells and Polly Glenn, Jefferson Williams and Bryan Williams to be and appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange County, within that time to plead, answer or demur to the complaint which is filed in the Clerk's office, or the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness GEORGE LAWS, Clerk Superior Court Orange County, at office in Hillsboro.

GEORGE LAWS, Clerk.
Dec 10th price ad. \$10. Superior Court.

A NEW BOOK.
BUSHNET North Carolina Justice and Farm Book now in Press, and will be ready for delivery and sale Feb. 1st 1874.

Price Half bound sheep back & muslin sides \$2.00
Full Law Sheep style, \$2.50
Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send in your orders.

JAN H. KENNEDY, Publisher.
Raleigh.

NOTICE.
HAYING this day qualified as Administrator of Estate of Susan Hendon, deceased. I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them to me, properly authenticated on or before Jan. 31st 1874, or the same will be placed in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to either of said estates will please make payment and save cost.

C. W. JOHNSTON,
Adm'r. of Estate of Susan Hendon.
Jan 8 '74 Gt. Adm'r of Susan Hendon.

NOTICE.
On Thursday January the 29th 1874.

At the residence of the late Mrs. Susan Hendon, I will offer for sale for Cash, the personal property belonging to Estate of Susan Hendon, deceased, and Susan Hendon deceased. Consisting of a
Mule, Cows, One Yoke of Oxen, Hogs, Wheat, Bacon, one good Wagon, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

C. W. JOHNSTON,
Adm'r. of Estate of Susan Hendon.
Jan 14 2w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership of Parks and Faucett, heretofore existing between James Parks & Robert Faucett was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January 1874. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to JOHN M. BLACKWOOD, our authorized agent, within 30 days or other steps will be taken for collection.

PARKS & FAUCETT.
Jan 14 1874 4w.

Boot and Shoe Making.



I WILL continue this business in the store formerly occupied by Grayhorn and Parish, next door west of J. M. Blackwood, and will be glad to see my old friends and customers. Good work guaranteed, and prices satisfactory.

ROBERT FAUCETT.
Jan. 14 4w.

Horner & Graves's School.

TRANSFERRED TO
HILLSBORO, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific

AND
MILITARY ACADEMY.

WITH
A full Corps of Instructors.

THE Spring Session of TENNY WEEKS will begin the 2nd Monday in January.

Board and Tuition, including fuel and furnished rooms, for Scholars in preparatory Department, \$25.
For Eng. Course in Academic Department, \$35.
For Scientific course, \$45.
For Classical course, \$55.

English and Scientific Day Scholars only will be charged for French, German and Book Keeping, an additional fee of five dollars for each.

Circulars containing full particulars, will be furnished by the Principals, at Oxford, N. C., until the 1st of January, or by J. D. H. Hunsford, at Hillsboro, Dec. 1 1873. if

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1874.

200 PAGES; 200 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE. A New Wheeler Sewing Machine. Owner has left. Yours at the ORANGE HOUSE.

Williamson Upchurch & Sons
Wholesale Grocers Cotton Factors
AND
Commission Merchants,
55 Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

We sell Cotton for Fifty cents per Bale. For constantly on hand a large stock of Baking and Tea. Refer to—J. W. Clark, Durham. W. F. Stroud, Chapel Hill. Jan 11

John Armstrong
No. 1 Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

BOOK BINDER

Blank Book Manufacturer
NEWSPAPERS, Magazines and Law Books of every description bound in the best style in and at lowest prices. Jan 11

Boarding and Day School.
HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Hillsboro and Day School, will receive the colored children of both sexes, from 5 to 15 years of age. Circulars forwarded on application. Dec 17 2m

TOBACCO FACTORY
FOR RENT.

THE Factory now occupied by Webb Brothers & Co., will be rented for the year 1874. Apply to JAMES WEBB, Jr., Jan. 1 1874.

J. E. SCHOOLFIELD, & Co.

DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Cooking Stoves, Wagon and Buggy Material.
DANVILLE, VA.

EST. Fayetteville old stand opposite Hickson and Trach. Jan. 8 '74. 1w.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
paid in Capital \$500,000.

Designated Depository of the United States and Financial Agent.

W. H. WILLARD, President.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Make collections in any part of the country at low rates.

Directors: W. H. Willard, A. S. Merriam, R. S. Tucker, J. H. Marshall, A. O. Lee, C. W. Upchurch.
Nov. 23th 1873 1w.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

SAW MILLS.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Grist Mill Machinery

AND
MILL FURNISHING GOODS.

ALSO
Second Hand Engines and Boilers.

Send for Circular.
RAHN & HUNTER,
RICHMOND, VA.
Dec. 5 5m.

ORANGE COUNTY—Superior Court.

James M. Corbin and Elbert H. Fugue, Copartners trading under the firm and style of Corbin and Fugue,

against
Franklin L. Gardner and Charles G. Clifford Copartners, trading under the firm and style of F. L. Gardner & Co. Semmes.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Orange County:—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Franklin L. Gardner and Charles G. Clifford the defendants above named if they be found in your county to trial upon the following Terms of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Orange at the Court House in Hillsboro, on the 6th day of March 1874, to receive and determine the said complaint which is filed in the Clerk's office of said Court on the 2nd day of January 1874, and let the defendant's take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that term, the Plaintiff will take judgment against them for the sum of Three Hundred and Ten Dollars and thirty cents, with interest thereon, and the cost of this action.

Greenback and seal of said Court must be returned: Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 2nd Dec. 1873.

GEORGE LAWS, Clerk.
C. E. PARKIN, Adm'r of Plaintiff's.

ORANGE COUNTY—Superior Court.

James W. Corbin and Elbert H. Fugue, Copartners trading under the firm and style of Corbin and Fugue,

against
Franklin L. Gardner and Charles G. Clifford Copartners, under the same name and style of F. L. Gardner & Co. Attachment.

THREE Hundred and Ten Dollars and 30 cts., due for Tobacco sold and delivered. Warrant of Attachment returnable before George Laws, Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange County, at his office in Hillsboro, on the 2nd day of January 1874, when and where the Defendants are required to appear and answer as to matters touching this Attachment.

GEORGE LAWS, Clerk.
C. E. PARKIN, Superior Court, Dec 2nd 1873 4w.

40 DOLLARS per WEEK IN CASH to Agent

Every thing furnished and expenses paid. A. GOUTHER & Co. Charlotte Mich

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1874.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the Recorder for 1874.
For 1 year, \$2.00.
6 months, 1.00.
Clubs of six or more, each subscriber, 2.00.

Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See attractive advertisement of James Parks on second page.

THE NAVALY GUANO COMPANY

OF

Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE ready for delivery a supply of this well known Standard Fertilizer.

SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO.

Price—\$35 per ton cash, or \$65 on credit.

NAVASSA TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

Price—\$65 per ton cash or \$75 on credit.

SOLUBLE NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE.

Prepared especially for composting with Cotton Seed.

Price—\$35 per ton cash, or \$65 on credit.

For Sale by our agents throughout the State.

R. B. BRIDGES, President.

C. L. GRAY, Superintendent.

D. McCauley, Agent, Chapel Hill.

B. B. Holden, Pea Ridge, Jan 24th.

Send for circulars.

DONALD J. MACRAE, Treasurer.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. Mangum, Agent Flat River.

NORFOLK.

Our Norfolk Correspondence.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 23d, 1874.

Mr. Editor:—Yesterday and to-day have been perfect spring days; the atmosphere being so mild that we work without fire and with the windows and doors open. It appears that we have very little winter. The boys have enjoyed but one evening season, and that lasted only a day.

NOTES.

A riot occurred at a negro ball in this city on Wednesday night, in which knives and pistols were freely used. A negro named Wilson was seriously shot and has not been found by the police.

DISTURBING DIVINE SERVICE.

A number of young men were brought before Mayor Ladd on yesterday charged with disturbing divine service by unseemly behavior. Two of them were held in five hundred dollars bail to appear at the next term of the corporation court.

FARMER'S CLUB.

The Farmer's club of Norfolk and Princess Anne county held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, and the subject of cereals was discussed. The opinion of the elder and more experienced members is in favor of corn as the principal crop of this section. A very favorable opinion was expressed of the lime burned from oyster shells as a fertilizer. This club has no connection with the Grange. Joe Murphy the accomplished Irish comedian closed a three days engagement here last night. Mrs. James A. Oates plays this and in tomorrow evening, with a good company.

NEW INVENTION.

Professor Gurney of this city has just patented a simple but quite remarkable invention. It is an arrangement of musical bells into a gamut, with each bell numbered, and the whole so prepared that anybody, whether acquainted with music or not, can play almost any tune they wish.

MUSICAL.

The Mozart Club, a musical association here, embracing some of the best talent in the city is practicing for a Grand Concert to take place on the 23th inst. for the benefit of the poor of Norfolk.

OYSTER QUESTION.

The oyster question is becoming interesting now, and the Legislature at Richmond is endeavoring to do something for the oyster trade, by removing, or modifying the present oyster tax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that the United States steamer Osage will leave here shortly with a number of distinguished officers to witness the naval drill at Key West.

Wm. Rodney Jones, Esq. an old citizen of Norfolk died in Baltimore on last Saturday, and was buried here on Sunday. He had gone to Baltimore for surgical attendance and an operation for calculus produced his death.

This morning a negro man working at the Richmond steamboat wharf fell through the hatchway of the steamer Mediator and was hurt seriously; his head was terribly cut.

Business is generally brisk, and the cotton trade particularly so. Two ships have left for foreign ports with heavy cargoes, since my last letter. The city is quiet.

MR. ALLEN'S BILL.

There seems to be doubt expressed by some of our contemporaries, of the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Allen of Duplin in relation to Legal Advertising. The delay which has accompanied action upon it since the favorable report of the committee, may have given rise to the fear that it was to be ignored.

We are content to believe, that the pressure of business of more public importance has been the cause of this apparent hostility, or neglect. We are not prepared to believe, that there exists any real opposition to the bill or its principles by members of the Legislature. We cannot believe in enmity to a measure, that is of real, substantial benefit to those in whose interests the passage of the bill is urged.

The press did not urge the idea from selfish motives. It acted in its capacity of guardian of the rights and interests of the whole people, and it demanded the abrogation of a system which had its origin in the necessities of the country, when newspapers were unknown, or few and far between; when manuscript notices were all that were made, and consequently, likely to be read. The newspaper has taken possession of that field, and posted notices are scarcely ever read.

Through the latter the door is therefore wide open for imposition, collusion, concealment, and the experience of every country shows that the present practice, ensures to the benefit of speculators, and to the detriment of both debtor and creditor.

The Press does not deny that it is interested in the passage of the bill. It does not fear to say that it does desire it. It may be the fruitful means of the diffusion of intelligence among the people. It is apparent how little reading our people do and under what reproaches of ignorance the State of North Carolina labors. But, the press has no tax, would impose no burden upon the people, claims no favors, and would derive only such incidental benefit from the passage of the bill as it would enjoy in common with the general interest which is to be enhanced by the adoption of its enactments.

C. M. Parks has an attractive New Advertisement on second page, which was inserted last week too late to call attention to it.

Look at it now. It will pay you.

BETTER.

In common, we suspect, with many others of the press, we find ourselves victimized by a so-called publishing house in New York under the name of Jerome B. Hudson & Co. We do not intend to expatiate on our veridicality in being caught in a trap which has been set by the same parties before.

Not probably will the rest of the press need any advice or caution. Those who are caught, like us, will appreciate this position.

In this connection a letter from a Graham correspondent calls attention to the swindling character of the article advertised by the said Hudson.

A publisher cannot possibly know whether an article advertised is good or not. That must be left to be determined by the experience of the purchaser. It would seem *prima facie* that a thing, purporting to be useful or valuable, but which is offered at unusually low prices, must have but little value. Advertisers know enough of human nature to rely upon the readiness of thousands to fall into the snare of cheapness. The wise and cautious will never be caught and it is only for the other class that these bills are spread.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FINE FARM.

We learn with great regret of the destruction by fire, of this fine cotton mill, on Thursday morning last. The fire broke out about 10 o'clock in the 'willow' room, which was the upper story of the building. The flames spread with the speed of lightning, and in a few minutes the whole building was on fire. Nothing was saved, and the loss is total, as there was no insurance. The loss is about \$40,000.

The building was of brick 50x85, two stories high, and was employed in the manufacture of yarns. A large number of operatives are thrown out of employment.

The mill site is such an eligible one, that it is believed it will not be long before the work of rebuilding will be commenced.

Excitement in Alamance.

Quite a stir was made in Alamance a short time since by the discovery of a mule, near the house of Mrs. John Turrentine without saddle or bridle and its neck, flank and hips covered with blood. The idea immediately took possession of the finder, that murder had been committed. A physician examined the blood, and without hesitation pronounced it human gore. The sheriff at Graham was notified, the country aroused, the tracks of the mule followed, and every means taken to reach the scene of murder. The broken bridle of the mule was found, near the road-side, thrown over a fence into a field, and the search became hot, as an approach to the solution of the dreadful mystery seemed about to be reached.

Late in the afternoon, a man from the vicinity of Gibsonville came along in search of a stolen mule. He at once identified the bloody beast as his own, and upon examination, it was found that the blood upon the animal, had proceeded from cuts or punctures upon its neck and hips by some sharp instrument, used by the thief to expedite his flight.

The excitement subsided, the crowd dispersed, and the surgeon went home to investigate the difference between human and mule blood.

Death of the Steamboat Tug.

These well known individuals died at their residence in Surry county on the 12th inst. One of them had been enfeebled by paralysis, and his mind had become clouded, while the other was vigorous in body, and bright in mind. On the night in question, the latter was horrified to find his brother dead by his side.

There never was so fearful realization of the ancient fable of Menestheus; a living body chained indissolubly to a stiffened corpse.

It is said that fright alone caused the death of the survivor, who expired two hours after his brother's decease. It is quite likely that the vital principle in both was nearly identical, that the existence of one was inseparable from that of the other. It might appear from the duration of life in one so long after its extinguishment in the other, that if steps had been taken in time, a separate and distinct circulation might have been established, and a separation effected.

It is hoped that surgical talent has investigated a phenomenon so rare by accurate post mortem examination.

Chang and Eng, were natives of Siam, born in 1811, and were brought to this country in 1829, to be exhibited. In 1844 they married two sisters, Sarah and Adelaide Yates, and lived after their marriage in Surry Co. They leave large families. Their children are all well formed, though we learn there are some cases of deafness and dumbness among them.

THE ALDINE for February is a superb number. The illustrations of any single number are worth the years subscriptions. A bound volume of the Aldine will embrace more gems of art, more rare specimens of engraving, more fine sketches of American scenery, more vivid pictures of life, still and animated, than could be had elsewhere or in other ways for ten times the subscription price (\$5.00) for the year. All who have subscribed will admit this. Both for purposes of gratification and of instruction, the publication ought to be patronized.

YOUNG AMERICA for February, is also to hand, and is a welcome visitor to young folks.

THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.

1840 Over Thirty Years 1872,

Since the Introduction of

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER,

THE PAIN KILLER

Is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

THE PAIN KILLER

Is both an Internal and External Remedy.

THE PAIN KILLER

Will cure Fever and Ague when other remedies have failed.

THE PAIN KILLER

Is the Great Family Medicine of the Age.

THE PAIN KILLER

Will cure Headache, Colic, and other ailments.

THE PAIN KILLER

Is good for Scalds and Burns.

THE PAIN KILLER

Has the verdict of the People in its favor.

THE PAIN KILLER

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

THE PAIN KILLER

Is a most valuable and Economical.

THE PAIN KILLER

Is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and

has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most potent and skillful Physicians in India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent. The Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, as a most valuable and Economical.

THE PAIN KILLER

Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for use.

THE PAIN KILLER

Is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON

MANF'S AND PROP'S

136 High St., Providence, R. I.

111 Sycamore St. Cincinnati, O.

377 St. Paul St. Montreal, Canada.

17 Southampton Row, London England.

KEARNEY'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU!

The only known remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

And a positive remedy for

Gout, Gravel, Strictures,

Diabetes, Dyspepsia,

Nervous Debility, Dropsy.

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Obstruction of the

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

SPERMATORRHOEA.

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Discharge of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder

Colic, Gravel, Rheumatism, Dropsy and Mucous or Milky Discharge.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical

Swellings.

Existing in Men, Women and Children.

No Matter What the Age!

Prof. Stearns says: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchu compounds."

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Depot, 104 Duane St. New York.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.

Send stamp for Pamphlets, free.

TO THE LADIES.

LOW & SONS English Soaps.

Best of English Toilet Articles.

Ladies Dressing Combs and Brushes.

EXTRA PUFF BOXES.

And other articles generally. Just received

at

O. HOOKER'S

Drug Store.

TO PAINTERS.

Full Supply of Dry Paints.

LIQUID PAINTS, all colors, ready for use;

is unsatisfactory return.

British Brushes; no Bait;

VARNISHES; good and cheap.

OILS; all kinds usually kept in this market.

BRONZE and Gold Leaf.

O. HOOKER'S

Drug Store.

DRUGS.

I HAVE and am constantly receiving a full supply of

RELIABLE and the most

PROPRIETARY Articles.

A few Newcomers, and others all a full supply at

Pure, Genuine Drugs.

For Prescriptions, which I promise to handle with satisfaction day or night; and at prices to suit.

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CHRISTMAS AT FARMER'S HALL,

HAVE HESITATED ABOUT BREAKING THE MARKET.

WHEN ABLE I MAY.

In Store Christmas Goods, China-Wares,

If the Panic has you, Come Horrow a Merry Christmas.

YOUR Produce brings "Fair Prices," at

"I Will Try It"

Why not "Let us Have Peace," cut the "KNOT," Who is the Father of the

Panic "CHEAP GOODS."

Eggs, 25 cents per Dozen. Sugar 8 cents per pound.

Dec. 15th 1873.

THE NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY

OF

Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE ready for delivery a supply of this well known Standard Fertilizer.

SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO.

Price—\$35 per ton cash, or \$65 on credit.

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Price—\$65 per ton cash or \$75 on credit.

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Prepared especially for composting with Cotton Seed.

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For Sale by our agents throughout the State.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. Mangum, Agent Flat River.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1874.

THE RECORDER.

Published every Wednesday, by

J. D. CAMERON.

At \$2.50 per annum, or \$1.00 for six months—

variably in advance.

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TAPPET & LUMBER.

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